# EQUAL RIGHTS

**"MEN AND WOMEN SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND EVERY PLACE SUBJECT TO ITS JURISDICTION"**

***Amendment to the United States Constitution now before Congress***

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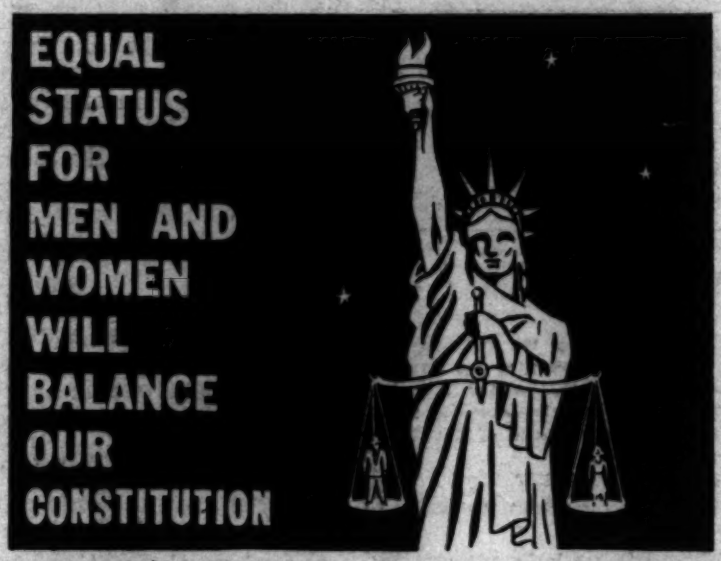
## EQUAL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN SEAL




Liberty, symbol of the Democracy of the United States, is shown at the right of the seal design, holding aloft in one hand the torch women have long been carrying. In the other she holds, not the customary lawbooks with their laws discriminating against women, but scales, the symbol of balance and equal justice. Balancing the scales are a symbolic man and woman. Shining forth from the blue of the firmament in the background are three silver stars, representing the equal rights pioneers, Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. At the left of the design, on a field of red is the inscription in white letters, "EQUAL STATUS FOR MEN AND WOMEN WILL BALANCE OUR CONSTITUTION." Because the principle of equality belongs to all women, the seal is done in red, white and blue, the national colors. This and the proportions of the design give the impression of an American flag. The seal is the plea of women for a full share in democracy. The cut appearing above is an enlargement of the seal which approximates the size of a postage stamp. Details of the seal campaign appear in this issue.

**November 1, 1938**

**NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY**

**Washington, D. C.**

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# Equal Rights

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## NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

### OBJECT

**To secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships—in particular to secure the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, and the adherence of the United States to the Equal Rights Treaty. The Woman's Party also supports the proposed Equality Amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations.**

### THE PROPOSED EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

**"Art. 1—Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.**

**"Art. 2—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."**

**Introduced**

**Senate—By Senator Townsend (Del.), and Senator Burke, (Neb.), Feb. 5, 1937, (Senate Joint Resolution No. 65).**

**House—By Representative Ludlow, (Ind.), Jan. 5, 1937, (House Joint Resolution No. 1).**

**Present Status**

**Senate—Before Judiciary Committee, recommitted May 5, 1938, on motion of Senator William E. Borah; reported to Senate by Senate Judiciary Committee March 21, 1938; favorable report by sub-judiciary committee June 23, 1937.**

**House—Before Judiciary Committee; favorable report by sub-judiciary committee June 16, 1937.**

### THE EQUAL RIGHTS TREATY

**"Art. 1—The contracting States agree that upon the ratification of this Treaty men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions."**

**Signed**

**By Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay, at Montevideo, December, 1933.**

### PROPOSED EQUALITY AMENDMENTS TO COVENANT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**"The members of the League undertake that in their respective countries the right of vote shall not be denied or abridged on the ground of sex."**

**"The members of the League undertake that in their respective countries there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice regarding nationality."**

**"The members of the League undertake that in their respective countries men and women shall have equal rights in all other fields."**

**"The members of the League undertake that there shall be both men and women, with full voting powers, in all delegations to the Council and Assembly of the League and to all Conferences under the auspices of the League."**

**Present Status**

**Before the League of Nations Committee on Status of Women.**

# A Well Considered Objective

FOLLOWING the convention of the Woman's Party, it is natural that newspapers should carry a variety of comment. Not only is it natural, but desirable, for out of discussion comes understanding.

It is, however, interesting and sometimes even amusing to learn the varying reactions. For instance, one writer wonders what the National Woman's Party is going to do about the fundamental economic problem, when the very reason the party has been able to make headway with its program for women has been the fact that it does not deviate from its one objective—securing for women equal rights with men.

Individual members of the Woman's Party are concerned with the myriad of problems besetting the nation. They have membership in organizations dealing with all sorts of problems. Having membership in the Woman's Party are women whose opinions on these subjects are diametrically opposed, but on the question of equal rights they are one. Their political affiliations are as varying as are their opinions on the solving of economic problems. Regardless of where their interests and beliefs on other subjects take them, they are convinced that the law of the land must apply equally to men and women; that a woman must have the same right as man to work for a living at whatever she desires and is able to do, restricted only by the laws that apply to all workers in the same field.

The Woman's Party is certain that since the nation is peopled almost equally by men and women, only the combined judgment of both can solve its problems. The Party, therefore, is also certain that it is a job of paramount importance to secure for women the guarantee of equal rights in order that they may be in position to make this contribution and perform this duty. Women are now only partially implemented.

The economic situation, as it effects women, and therefore the nation, is bound up in the question of equal rights between men and women. Unemployed women, who need to work for a living, constitute an economic problem. Unequal laws hamper them in the struggle to work for a living. Equal laws for men and women workers are a fundamental necessity.

It is all very well to say that women must work to gain positions of influence in order to accomplish these things. Influence is a help, but a guarantee in the fundamental law of the land is something upon which women can rely as long as we have a Constitution.

The Party feels that there is no more important task than freeing women from unequal laws and securing for them an equal share in democracy.

The effectiveness of numerous organizations is dissipated by what one woman leader has called their "patchwork programs," a little of this and a little of that. The Woman's Party has not made this mistake. Suffrage was won because the Party refused to deviate from its program even during the World War. Equal rights under law is a part of that program.

Singleness of purpose may appear to some a mistake, but that depends upon the purpose. The mission of the Woman's Party is to win for women equal rights with men. It was founded for that purpose and no other, and as an organization it does not deviate. Its members are leaders in many other fields, but as a Party, throughout the twenty-five years of its history it has charted a straight course, from which it has consistently refused to be turned. The Party has carefully considered the territory covered.

# On With The Seal Campaign!

By Alma Lutz
*Chairman, Seal Campaign Committee*

WHY is the National Woman's Party selling seals?

To raise money to carry on a vigorous campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment through our magazine, EQUAL RIGHTS.

The seal is an attractive one in red, white, and blue. A cut and description will be found in this issue. It bears the important message—"Equal status for women will balance our Constitution."

The sale of the seal will spread this idea throughout the country—a most important idea to impress upon the minds and hearts of our people in these troubled times.

Our National Chairman, Mrs. Pell, in her address at the Detroit Convention, declared that "we must move nearer our goal, which is to establish equal rights for men and women in our National Constitution, in order that Democracy may be completed, as Democracy is not Democracy unless it includes all adult citizens regardless of sex." Our seal with its message can do a big work in rousing people to realize what real Democracy is.

We should follow up this interest throughout the country by organization work and getting new members, by increasing the number of subscriptions to EQUAL RIGHTS, and by getting contributions to carry on the work of the National Woman's Party. This campaign has enormous possibilities if carried on enthusiastically.

The Seal Campaign was initiated by Helen Hunt West, Editor of EQUAL RIGHTS, and Alma Lutz, Chairman of the Equal Rights Committee, for the purpose of raising money in order to continue publication of this magazine, which they believe is one of the most valuable channels of work for the Equal Rights Amendment and for our broader objective, "equal rights in all human relationships."

At the Detroit Convention the Seal Campaign was approved and endorsed by the following resolution:

> *Resolved,* That the National Woman's Party in Convention here assembled endorse and support the sale of seals as a means of financing the Equal Rights movement in the United States.

The Seal Campaign will be under the direction of Elmore Leffingwell of New York and the Seal Campaign Committee of the National Woman's Party—Alma Lutz, Chairman; Helen Hunt West, Florence Bayard Hilles, Amy C. Ransome, and Clara Snell Wolfe.

Mr. Leffingwell is a publicity man of wide experience and in this capacity has worked for many well-known organizations and business firms. He comes to us highly recommended.

The financial arrangements seem very satisfactory. The National Woman's Party is in no way involved financially. It pays none of the expenses of the campaign and puts up no money. Seventy-five per cent of the receipts collected from the sale of seals goes to EQUAL RIGHTS. Twenty-five per cent of the receipts are paid to Mr. Leffingwell in return for his services in conducting the campaign and out of this twenty-five per cent he pays all the expenses of the campaign. In other words, 75 cents out of every dollar, spent for seals, goes to EQUAL RIGHTS. All the money sent in payment for seals is under the control of the Chairman of the Seal Campaign Committee.

The headquarters of the Seal Campaign are at 542 Fifth Avenue, New York City and are operated in connection with the office of the New York City Committee of the National Woman's Party. From here instructions and suggestions will be sent out to State chairmen and Seal Campaign directors in various districts.

We want you to persuade your friends, your club members, the stores, banks, and business institutions in your locality to purchase our seals. These will be shipped to you prepaid in small or large lots. Payments with each order will be appreciated, but we shall gladly fill orders pledging payments when the seals are sold. However, each person sending in an order without payment will be asked to assume responsibility for the seals sent her.

Let us begin now by using our seals on all our letters. Then when Christmas comes around, let us use only our seals on letters and packages. Doing this we can well feel that each one of us is taking part in and giving impetus to the important work of the National Woman's Party.

The seals will be ready for delivery about November 8. They are one cent each and sell in lots of 100 at $1.

ORDER AT LEAST ONE DOLLAR PACKAGE OF SEALS TODAY from National Woman's Party, Seal Campaign Headquarters, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York. City. Make checks payable to Seal Campaign Fund.

WE ARE COUNTING ON EACH ONE OF YOU TO DO YOUR PART.

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## Another National For Equal Rights

Resolution adopted by the American Woman's Society of Certified Public Accountants, September 17, 1938, in Chicago, Ill.

WHEREAS, in this critical time in world affairs, it is of the utmost importance that the United States reaffirm its belief in Democracy by guaranteeing fundamental rights to women as they are now guaranteed to men in the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, in that immortal document the term MAN should be understood to include both MALE and FEMALE, for when we affirm the rights of man we do not mean the rights of males only; and

WHEREAS, there has been introduced in Congress a resolution proposing an amendment to the National Constitution which will do much to safeguard the just status of women, be it

*RESOLVED,* That the American Woman's Society of Certified Public Accountants, in convention assembled, heartily endorse this Amendment, which reads:

> "MEN AND WOMEN SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND EVERY PLACE SUBJECT TO ITS JURISDICTION."

*BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,* That copies of this resolution of endorsement be sent to the members of the Judiciary Committees in Congress, urging the passage of the amendment.

This is the seventeenth endorsement of the Equal Rights Amendment by national organizations of women.

# The Story Of A Great Revolution

## *My Part In A Changing World*

By Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence

*Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1938, 15/*

THE militant woman suffrage campaign is still so close to us that its historical significance is not generally recognized. It was an important revolution and every record of it written by those who took part in it should be welcomed and cherished by women. It was a bloodless revolution in the sense that it was accomplished without actual warfare, without guns, bayonets, cannon, and bombs, which men have always used in striving for freedom and civil and political rights. This in itself is significant and augurs well for the world when women take a more important part in the government of nations.

The story of the militant woman suffrage movement in England has been written by Emmeline Pankhurst in MY OWN STORY and by Sylvia Pankhurst in THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT. Now in MY PART IN A CHANGING WORLD, we have the record of the movement through the eyes and minds of Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, who worked with the Pankhursts and whose devotion to the cause was as great as theirs although expressed differently.

The opening chapters deal with her girlhood in a conservative English town, with her longing for independence as a young woman which led to social service work in London and at Canning Town University Settlement where she met and married Fred Lawrence, and with their mutual interest in the Labour Party and in improving the conditions of the workers. This gives us a background for what is to follow—her complete absorption in and devotion to the cause of woman suffrage.

"I had yet to be awakened," she says, "to the fact that a system of socialism, planned by the male half only of humanity, would not touch some of the worst evils that were engendered by a politically and socially repressed womanhood."

She was awakened to this fact by a devoted colleague of Christabel and Mrs. Pankhurst, Annie Kenney who was sent to her by their mutual friend Keir Hardie; and because she saw that this small militant group of suffragists was in desperate need of help, she, who was not of revolutionary temperament, consented to become treasurer of the Women's Social and Political Union. From then on, she and her husband, the Pankhursts and Annie Kenney were the backbone of the militant campaign in England.

No one can read this book without wanting to express appreciation to Mr. Pethick-Lawrence for his understanding of women's struggle for emancipation and his devotion to the cause of woman suffrage. In our own country, only Henry Blackwell, the husband of Lucy Stone, has rendered us a similar service.

"The revolutionary side of the militant agitation," says Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, "was created and developed by the Pankhursts, the organic growth of the national organization was fostered and directed by our union with them. It is one of the intriguing facts about the W. S. P. U. that minds and temperaments so fundamentally dissimilar could have remained for so many years in practical working harmony under the inspiration of a great ideal."

There was need for a militant movement in England in 1906. According to Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, the "constitutional" suffrage movement was in the doldrums, not because its leaders had not been courageous, intelligent, and challenging, but because every avenue of reaching public opinion was closed. The press would not accept articles nor print speeches on the subject. Political parties had agreed to keep out woman suffrage propaganda. The younger generation turned from a dead issue to political and social ideas which were alive.

Then came Christabel Pankhurst. "In Christabel Pankhurst," writes Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, " a leader arose phenomenally strong in courage and confidence, absolutely sure of herself and her vision. Many who had fallen into apathy and despair were aroused by her challenge to the government."

She explains why she supported the autocracy of the Pankhursts. "I believed," she said, "that Christabel's clear mind had initiated an effective policy for bringing woman suffrage, that had been thrown on the political dust-heap, to the fore front of practical politics. I saw the necessity for complete concentration of mind on the actualities of the situation without the distraction that is entailed in divided counsels."

I shall not retell the amazing, harrowing story of the militant campaign. Even for us who are close to those days, it is hard to believe that demanding a natural right could have aroused such hatred and bitterness and caused women to suffer such indignities. It is a story that all women should read and particularly those of a younger generation who are enjoying the freedom made possible by the sacrifices of the militants.

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence draws remarkably vivid and understanding portraits of the important figures in the militant campaign. Of the Pankhursts, she says, "Although to all the Pankhursts the cause of woman suffrage was a religion that demanded from them everything that they had to give, the approach of each one was different . . . I found Sylvia Pankhurst . . . a baffling personality . . . In contrast to her childlike face was the outer hardness of her character, the hardness of finely tempered steel; she had a strong will, trained to endure . . . The expression of Sylvia's real self was to be found in her creative art and in the depth of her emotional attachment to a very few persons . . . Her passion for beauty, great as it was, had to yield in the end to her passion of imaginative pity. She entered into the humiliations and sufferings of the great company of over-worked and poverty-stricken people, especially of over-worked mothers. She has never wavered in her loyalty to the victimized and the oppressed in every part of the world. Although, in comparison with many who took the lead in the suffrage movement, she was not considered as conspicuously popular or conspicuously effective, yet she, with her devoted following in the East End was the first (in 1914) to break Mr. Asquith's resistance and to win from him the admission that the vote must be granted to working women like those she had sent to him as a deputation . . . To her the Vote meant the amelioration of the lot of the workers.

"Christabel, in her self-confidence, struck the major note. She was the embodiment of 'Youth knocking at the door.' She was cut out for public life. Her

chosen career, that of Barrister-at-Law, had been checked by the refusal of the Benchers at Lincoln's Inn to admit a woman as a student, so that the career of a political pioneer offered to her the finest kind of self-expression. She possessed the gifts necessary to success. Like all the Pankhursts she had great courage. She had a cool, logical mind, and a quick ready wit. She was young and attractive, graceful on the platform, with a singularly clear, musical voice. She had none of Sylvia's passion of pity—on the contray, she detested weakness, which was discouraged in her presence . . . Christabel was inspired not by pity but by a deep, secret shame—shame that any woman should tamely accept the position accorded to her as something less than an adult human being—a position half-way between the child and the citizen. Christabel cared less for the political vote itself than for the dignity of her sex, and she denounced the false dignity earned by submission and extolled the true dignity accorded by revolt. She never made any secret of the fact that to her the means were even more important than the end. Militancy to her meant the putting off of the slave spirit.

"To Mrs. Pankhurst the appeal was different again. She was, as she instinctively knew, cast for a great role. She had a temperament akin to genius. She could have been a queen on the Stage or in the Salon. Circumstances had balked her in the fulfillment of her destiny. Married as a young girl to an older husband whom she adored, left a widow with a family to educate in straightened circumstances, the fire in her had been damped down. But the smouldering spark leapt into flame when her daughter Christabel initiated militancy. It was fed by a passion for her first-born. . . . She dwelt upon the name of her daughter 'Christabel, the Annointed One,' the young deliverer who was to emancipate the new generation of women. Mrs. Pankhurst was driven on by her 'daemon' to fulfill her destiny and to provide herself, as she said, with a 'niche in history.' "

The growth of the W. P. S. U. was phenomenal. Women entered upon the crusade for freedom with a zeal and a willingness for self-sacrifice which was an inspiration and was bound to break down the most stubborn resistance. But as the organization grew and many strong personalities carried on the work, differences of opinion in regard to methods arose. The first serious difference of opinion was over democratic control of the organization. Mrs. Pankhurst refused to be interfered with by any kind of a constitution. She declared that she and her daughter had counted the cost of militancy and were prepared to take the whole responsibility for it. She called upon those who had faith in her leadership to follow her and asked those who did not accept this leadership to resign from the Union. The result was that Mrs. Despard and those who rated democracy first resigned and formed the Women's Freedom League. Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence accepted Mrs. Pankhurst's view of the situation at this time because she felt that Christabel Pankhurt's methods and political judgment were the one hope of the suffrage movement and that those who were making great personal sacrifices for the cause should be supported unwaveringly.

Her differences with the Pankhursts came later in 1912 after the Conspiracy Trial had brought the suffragists great publicity and sympathy. Then Mrs. Pankhurst and Christabel decided upon a new kind of campaign—a widespread attack upon public and private property. To both Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence this seemed "sheer madness" which would destroy all that the W. S. P. U. had won. In the past Mrs. Pankhurst had always been impatient because their militancy had not gone further. She often exclaimed, "I want to be tried for sedition." Up to this time Christabel and the Pethick-Lawrences had felt it was best "to advance militancy by slow degrees in order to give the average person time to understand every move and to keep pace." Now Christabel went over to her mother's viewpoint and the "civil war" which they proposed was repellant to the Pethick-Lawrences.

While the Pankhursts stayed on the Continent for a few months to recuperate after the strain of imprisonment and forcible feeding, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence went to Canada. When they returned they found that the Pankhursts were through with them. The break was a perfect example of the ruthlessness of the Pankhursts. As Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence expressed it, "The Pankhursts did nothing by halves."

Commenting upon the dictatorship of the Pankhursts, she says:

"After six years, in 1912, it seemed to me that in their impatient repudiation of all independent opinion the Pankhursts lost touch with the actualities of the outside world. They felt, therefore, strong enough in themselves and their personal following to defy the antagonism aroused by their new policy of the destruction of private property; strong enough to do without the sympathy and support of the general public. All dictatorships carry within themselves the seed of their own decay. When the vote was given to women the powerful organization that could have done so much in educating women to use their new power, melted away. Nothing, however, could alter the fact that it had put women on the map."

The Pethick-Lawrences showed their real noble devotion to the cause of woman suffrage by taking this trouble quietly and not stirring up a division in the ranks of the W. S. P. U. They continued to work for the cause, publishing their paper "Votes for Women," which had been started in 1907, and around the paper a group grew up which was called the Votes for Women Fellowship.

Then came the war and women at once offered their services to the Government. At first these offers were coolly received but as time went on women were employed behind the lines in many capacities. It looked for a time as if woman suffrage were forgotten, but in February, 1918, women over thirty were enfranchised.

After the outbreak of the war, peace became Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence's great interest. She was active in the Woman's Peace Party and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. After the war she served for nine years as President of the Women's Freedom League which still continues its work for complete equality for women. She has taken and still is taking an important part in the international woman's movement. In this connection she pays tribute to the work of Alice Paul. This tribute cannot fail to be of great interest to members of the National Woman's Party. She says:

"In the United States there is a woman who, as long ago as 1915, foretold that the scene of the woman's movement had virtually shifted from the national to the international sphere. During my visit to the States in 1915, she impressed upon me that it was not enough for women to work for the vote in their national parliament (not at that time achieved either in Britain or in the United States), that it was not enough to work for world reconciliation and

*(Continued on Page 356)*

## National Council Of Women Urges Its Members To Study Amendment

Anita Pollitzer, of the Woman's Party Council represented the Party on September 29 at a meeting of the National Council of Women of the United States, Inc., of which the Woman's Party is a member, held in New York City.

Miss Pollitzer spoke of several phases of the work of the Party.

Among the important resolutions adopted were:

6. RESOLVED, that the National Council of Women urge upon its member organizations that they give due consideration to the serious threat to the security of the position of women inherent in the crisis, and that they affirm their belief in the right of women to work on terms of equality with men and in their right to bear their full share of the responsibility for making democracy effective.

7. RESOLVED, that this convention recommend to the organizations affiliated with the National Council of Women a careful study of Senate and House Joint Resolution No. 1, known as the Lucretia Mott Equal Rights Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which reads: "Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

The organizations represented by the sixty-seven officers, directors, proxies and visitors present were the Association of Women in Public Health, National Kindergarten Association, National Association of Colored Women, National Motion Picture League, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Woman's Party, National Woman's Relief Society, Osceopathic Women's National Association, Woman's Benefit Association and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association, Pan Pacific Women's Association, Cause and Cure of War Conference, American Association of University Women, General Federation of Women's Clubs, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council of Negro Women, City Federation of Women's Clubs.

Jane Norman Smith, first vice-president of the Council is first vice-president of the National Woman's Party, and at the September meeting the Council appointed Alice Paul, founder of the Woman's Party, to its committee on laws.

## Pan-Pacific Association

The National Woman's Party participated in the autumn meeting of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association American Committee held September 27 at the home of Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, chairman, 555 Park Avenue, New York City, being represented by Jane Norman Smith, vice-chairman. On this occasion plans for the Pan-Pacific meet in New Zealand next year were discussed.

Mrs. Winifred J. Rudd, of Auckland, New Zealand, speaking of conditions in her country, told of the unemployment insurance of which she said "men and women both have to contribute, but the *women* do not receive any benefit from it." She also said: "The value of so-called protective legislation for women is questionable, as a great deal of legislation has to follow for it to give benefit to those whom it is supposed to benefit." She closed her remarks by expressing the hope that "a large delegation will come to New Zealand in 1940," when the Association will hold its next Conference.

## Enthusiastic Meeting In Delaware

Marie Lockwood was elected chairman of the Delaware Branch of the National Woman's Party at a meeting held on the evening of September 16 at the home of Mrs. Victor duPont in Wilmington.

Other officers elected were: Mrs. Margaret D. Bodziak, first vice-chairman; Dr. Florence Hadley, second vice-president; Mrs. Louis Levinson, secretary; Mrs. M. E. Brown, treasurer.

Elected to represent the Delaware branch of the national convention in Detroit were:

Delegates: Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. M. E. Brown, Miss Marie Lockwood, Mrs. Louis Levinson and Mrs. Margaret D. Bodziak.

Alternates: Dr. Florence Hadley, Mary de Vou and Mrs. Florence Lerty.

Presiding at the meeting, which was attended by members of the party from Wilmington, Newcastle, Middletown, Smyrna, Odessa, and Bridgeville, was Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, acting chairman, whose announcement that both the Democratic and Republican Parties of Delaware had placed in their platforms equal rights planks, was received with applause.

Mrs. Hilles spoke of the national work of the Woman's Party and introduced Helen Hunt West, editor of EQUAL RIGHTS and acting chairman of the Congressional Committee, who had come from Washington to tell of the national work and to report progress on the Equal Rights Amendment.

Much interest was shown in the report and questions were asked about the work and what the state branches could do to contribute to its success.

## Conferring With Alice Paul

Mary Anthony, of Providence, Rhode Island, was in Washington, D. C., following the national convention, conferring with Alice Paul in reference to the launching of a new branch of the Woman's Party in her state.

Miss Paul entertained at tea at Alva Belmont House Miss Anthony, who is a relative of Susan B. Anthony; Emily Perry, who spoke before the Rhode Island Legislature for woman suffrage years ago; Laura Berrien, of Washington, who is to go to Rhode Island for a meeting on December 8 when she is to address the women lawyers of that state and to assist with the campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment, and Mrs. Frederick L. Ransome, of California, third vice-chairman of the Woman's Party and national finance chairman.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE!**

Orders for 2,000 packages of Seals, at $1.00 each, must be received by November 10th.

HELP US REACH THIS GOAL!

*Send Orders To*

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

542 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

(These seals are about the size of a postage stamp)

# Report On International Conferences

By Mrs. Frederick L. Ransome

IN ORDER TO tell briefly the story of the Jubilee Conference of the International Council of Women in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 11 and 21, I have examined the Official Bulletin, numerous documents, a wealth of press clippings and my own record of sessions and contacts there and at social functions.

What stands out pre-eminently is the fact that women must secure equality to exert the necessary influence for attainment of their ideals. Equality is the "key to civilization," when women eventually possess it and use it. As one speaker expressed it, "The hope of civilization lies in women's hands."

The value of the I. C. W. as shown by this Conference is in its continuity of struggle during fifty years to achieve solidarity of women. If the results are not sought as dynamically as some of the delegates had hoped for, allowance must be made for divergence of opinion in religion and politics and for differing customs and traditions. The policy that has held a thousand delegates together is concentration on what unites them, and strict avoidance of what might divide.

One could readily see that because of this drag, but relatively slow progress could be made. Some delegates from democratic progressive countries were disappointed that they had traveled so far only to find worthwhile recommendations discarded or kept from consideration.

It was in the Laws Committee that I proposed for the National Council of Women of the United States the Equality Resolution:

> WHEREAS, the International Council of Women has affirmed its profound conviction that it is only by permitting and encouraging women to play a full and responsible part in the political, economic and intellectual life of their country that the civilization and the prosperity of future generations may be developed on a sound basis of general understanding and enlightenment, the sanctity of the home preserved and moral standards be prevented from sinking; be it
>
> *RESOLVED* that the International Council of Women urge its member organizations to work for the equality of rights between men and women in all fields.

This resolution was unanimously adopted at the Council meeting, where I spoke briefly for it. My motion for its adoption was seconded by Louise van Eeghen, Honorable Secretary of the Council. Lena Madesin Phillips, of the United States, expressed the hope that favorable action would be taken. It was amended to include "continue to" (work). While no advance could be made in additional co-operation with the Women's Consultative Committee at Geneva, at least no ground was lost. I mention briefly the touching tributes to the Marchioness, Lady Aberdeen, so long leading spirit of the Council, and the gala events and regal garden party at Holywood House, for there is still another Conference to report.

The Open Door International opened at Girton College, Cambridge, Sunday, July 24, with an informal reception. I ascertained from the president, Anna Westergaard, that the United States would be given three delegates at the Conference instead of one. After adding my voice to the discussion of a resolution deploring the "Modern Attack on Women's Civil Rights," and warning women against restrictive legislation and in particular against the Woman's Charter, and protesting against the amendment to the Constitution debarring affiliated societies doing international work, from membership, though making possible attendance by invitation at the General Council meetings as fraternal delegates without voting rights, I left on the third day of the Conference with our leadership in able hands of Lola Maverick Lloyd.

## Mexican Women Enfranchised

Four million Mexican women are enfranchised in Mexico through ratification of the Woman Suffrage Amendment, announcement of which was made by the Mexican Revolutionary Government October 18.

Women hailed with rejoicing the vote of Nuevo Leon Legislature, the fifteenth to approve the amendment, completed the necessary majority.

President Cardenas, long a friend of the cause of Mexican women, had on several occasions proposed amendments to the Constitution, but this year the Mexican Congress voted to submit the amendment to the states for approval.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1933.

Of EQUAL RIGHTS, official organ, National Woman's Party, published semi-monthly at Washington, D. C., and printed at 406 W. Redwood Street, Baltimore, Md., for October 1, 1938.
District of Columbia: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the District of Columbia aforesaid, personally appeared Helen Hunt West, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Editor of EQUAL RIGHTS, official organ, National Woman's Party, Inc., and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 537 Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, National Woman's Party, Inc., 144 B Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
Editor: Helen Hunt West, 144 B Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)
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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)
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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stock holders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

HELEN HUNT WEST, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1938.

L. HOYT LAMB, Notary Public.

(My commission expires November 16, 1939.)

# A Feminist Thinks It Over

By ALMA LUTZ

THE newspaper headlines called forth by the announcement of the Biggers' report on unemployment sent a false and misleading message throughout the country, which it will take determined effort on the part of women to counteract.

"Biggers Calls Women Crux of Jobless Problem," "Rush of Women to Get Jobs Blamed for Unemployment," "Biggers Finds Women Cause Glut in Labor," are headlines which bring to the minds of those, uncertain about the rights of women, just that added weight which will turn them in the wrong direction.

Fortunately, the New York Times and the Christian Science Monitor, and probably other papers, in editorials and news stories, following up the announcement, took the sharp edge off the interpretation broadcast by those first headlines. The Women's Bureau, the Federation of Business and Professional Woman's Clubs, and the National Woman's Party have come out clearly in defense of women's right to work and need to work.

The unemployment problem is too big and too involved to be blamed on a single group of workers. To hide behind women the major causes of unemployment, such as labor-saving machinery, changing world markets, faulty distribution and so on, is simply putting off the day of reckoning. People who refuse to face the real issues are glad to find a scapegoat; and the best scapegoat for all social ills has always been woman. To my mind, it's up to the women whether or not they are willing to continue to play the role of scapegoat.

However, it all boils down to this. Women are still regarded as not quite citizens. Even if their work has been taken out of the home into the factory, they are not encouraged to follow it unless business is brisk or they will work for a low wage. There are still many people who do not believe that women have the same right to paid work as men.

It is time that women changed this tradition about their work. This will be possible only when women in the mass have more self-respect and insist on being regarded full-fledged citizens.

## Distinguished Visitor Arrives

Mrs. Linda Littlejohn, J. P., of Sydney, Australia, President of Equal Rights International, with which the National Woman's Party is affiliated, and an officer of the United Associations of New South Wales, arrived in California October 31 on the S. S. Mariposa.

Mrs. Littlejohn is on a trip around the world visiting branches of Equal Rights International. Mrs. Frederick L. Ransome, Third Vice-Chairman of the Woman's Party, who worked with her in Geneva, flew from Washington, D. C., to Los Angeles, Calif., October 23, in order to be on hand when Mrs. Littlejohn arrived. Mrs. Ransome, as representative of the Party National Council, will go to the landing port to greet the distinguished visitor, and will introduce the reception delegation, which will include Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, California Chairman, Woman's Party, and others active in the woman movement.

Mrs. Littlejohn will accompany Mrs. Ransome to her home in Pasadena, where she will be her guest during her stay in California. From California, she goes to New York, and then to Washington, where she will be entertained at Alva Belmont House, Woman's Party National Headquarters.

## The Story Of A Great Revolution

*(Continued from Page 353)*

peace, but that they must immediately start to work to prepare themselves for representation in any international council that might be set up after the war. This was the considered opinion of Alice Paul, one of the greatest of all the suffrage leaders. I am proud to remember that she was at one time a fellow worker in the W. S. P. U., a fellow prisoner and also a fellow hunger striker. . . . Alice Paul! I salute her with my whole heart! The complete dedication of the whole of herself, mind and body, time and substance, to the sole and single purpose of raising the status of women throughout the world has achieved more, both in the United States and in Geneva, in her lifetime than could have been imagined or believed. And in Geneva she continues to work in her self-effacing way for the liberation of the women of all nationalities and races from the disabling and limiting conditions which past ages have imposed upon them."

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